HE RESIGNS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BECAUSE THE PARTY IN THIS STATE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER BODY

> AND SOUL TO THE CORRUPT WIG-WAM ORGANIZATION-HIS SIG-NIFICANT LETTER TO CALVIN S. BRICE.

The rumors that Hermann Oelrichs was dissatisfied with the condition the Democratic party in this city and State were confirmed yesterday. He sent to Chairman Calvin S. Brice his resignation as the representative of New-York on the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Oelrichs's etter, which defines his position in unequivocal terms, reads as follows: New-York, Oct. 5, 1891.

his position in unequivocal terms, reads as follows.

New-York, Oct. 5, 1891.

Hon. Calvin S. Brice,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

My dear sir: I beg to hand you herewith my resignation as the member of the National Democratic Committee for the State of New-York.

It is with regret that I take this step, as my relations with the committee have been most pleasant and I have a lively recollection of your never-failing courtesy during the arduous labors of the last Presidential campaign. I cannot, however, reconcile it with my idea of right to retain a place to which I wish my idea of right to retain a place to which I was elected by the representatives of the Democratic party in the State in convention assembled at St. Democratic soft he party, as was the case at the recent councils of the party, as was the case at the recent month. Tammany Hall was admitted to the exclusive month. Tammany Hall was admitted to the exclusive month. Tammany Hall was admitted to the exclusive delegates and declaring none others its seventy-two delegates and declaring none others to be entitled to places in the convention. This is to be entitled to places in the convention. This is equivalent to a declaration by the Democratic party equivalent to a declaration by the Democratic party equivalent to New-York; that voters can prove their county of New-York; that voters can prove their county of New-York; that voters can prove their county of New-York; that voters can prove their to a declaration that there is and can be no Democration to a declaration that there is and can be no Democration of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy out of Tammany Hall is the only repre-

is the approval of Tambany and methods.

I have never been a member of any political organization, but if Tammany Hall is the only representative in New-York City of the Democratic party, then I, not being a member of it, and not sympathizing then I, not being a member of it, and not sympathizing with its methods, should not continue to act as the representative of my party in the National Committee; and being a Democrat as the term was understood and interpreted by the late Samuel J. Tilden, I resign the very honorable place to which I was elected by the representatives of the Democratic party of the Stats of New-York. Yours very truly.

HERMANN OELRICHS.

It was reported last week that Mr. Oelrichs Intended to take this step and that he would oppose the election of Mr. Flower. Well-known Democratic politicians and Tammany men, aware of the far-reaching effect of such a resignation, indignantly denied the reports, and said that Mr Delrichs was too good a Democrat to think of doing such a thing. But the politicians and heelers "reckoned without their host," as Mr. Oelrichs clearly proved yesterday.

Tammany and the Democracy have been struck by few harder blows than the resignation of Mr. Oelrichs and his abandonment of the party at the present time. Among the better classes of Democracy his influence has been great. This is especially true of the Germans of this city, who still look upon Mr. Oelrichs as one of their number. With many of them his word is law. At the German, Arion and Liederkranz Clubs last evening his action was the chief topic of conversation. The opinion was general that his action would greatly influence the few remain Germans who had not Tammany and its representatives. The German clubmen admired his independence and his boldness in expressing his true views regarding an organization which, as they naturally believe, is fast

approaching its dissolution. Many Democratic politicians pretended last night belittle the effect of the severance of Mr. Celrichs's connection with the Democratic National But their real opinions and fears were apparent in the troubled expression of their

They will feel the loss heavily in another way. Mr. Oelrichs has always been a heavy contributor to the Democratic election funds, as well as an ardent worker in the interests of his pariy. It is little wonder that they are so discomfitted at his resignation and were so anxious to deny that he had any intention of taking such a step.

Mr. Oelrichs, when seen yesterday, had nothing to add to his letter of resignation. It speaks for itself.

BEATING HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

A HUSBAND COMMITS MURDER IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS TWO LITTLE CHILDREN.

living at Avondale, on the Paterson branch of the Eric Railroad, five miles from Newark, murdered his wife Mary, thirty-six years old, at noon yesterday, in the presence of their two children, three and four years old. The woman was beaten to death with the fists and feet of the husband. Brady, who is six feet three inches tall, drew his pay on Saturday, and had been drinking ever since. The couple lived in a Charles Montagu and Lydia Manton to be more than

At noon yesterday Brady returned home in an ugly mood and demanded his dinner. His wife had not prepared it. Brady in a rage attacked the woman and knocked her down with a blow of his fist. The chiltren ran screaming into a corner. Brady lifted up his wife and dashed her down again, and then beat and

A man confined to his bed with inflammatory rheu mails in a room overhead overheard the loud commotion below, the oaths of the husband and the cries of the children, but could not leave his bed. Neighbors also heard the noise, but none dared to interfere. When the deed was finished, Brady walked out of the house leading the two children whom he left on the roadside. Some quarrymen and their wives had as seabled in the meantime, and there were threats of

trouble, hastened to the scene and arrested Brady. some women had entered the house and found Mrs. Brody lying dead on the floor. All her ribs were broken. Her jaw was fractured, and her body literally pounded into a jelly. The constable took the murderer last night. Brady was taken to the jall in Newark. He would not talk. The children were taken in charge by neighbors. It was said at Avondale that both husband and wife had been drinking and had quarrelled on Sunday. An inquest will be held.

BARKENTINE AND CREW LOST.

TWENTY MEN AND THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND BABY WENT DOWN WITH THE MINNIE

A dispatch was received here yesterday from St John, New-Brunswick, saying that, during the recent formy spell, the British barkentine Minnie G. Elkin, had been wrecked and her crew lost. The wrecked vessel was a barkentine rigged ship of 429 tons burden." She left St. John Harbor on August 19, Mer command of Captain Bolt, bound for Dundalk. crew consisted of twenty men, including the meers. The captain's wife and baby were also on beed. The barkentine was built at Milford. In June, 1879, and owned by J. Lang & Co., of Milford.

THE SCHOONER'S CREW SAFE AT FALMOUTH. Leadon, Oct. 5.-The crew of the unknown schooner which was dying signals of distress off Senner on on Thursday night, during a terrible storm raging on Land's End. Cornwall, which vessel was lost of in the gathering darkness and was thought to gone down with all hands, were landed to-day Palmouth. It will be remembered that when the was sighted off Senner, eight members of the hat crew refused to put out to the assistance of be imperilled men on the schooner, saying that it would be absolute suicide. Finally, a volunteer crew that to the rescue. They were tossed about on the says all might, and landed at St. Ives safely in the second, without baving reached the schooner.

Oct. 5.—The British bark Santona has been et at Maianzas. The captain and afteen of the

FACTS LEARNED CONCERNING THE SEALS BY THE BRITISH AGENTS.

MILLIONS OF THE ANIMALS AT THE BREEDING

ISLANDS-THE SUCKLING SEASON. Ottawa, Oct. 5.-Word has been received here by the Department of Marine and Fisheries from Victoria, B. C., that H. M. S. Pheasant has brought news from Behring Sea of the movements of Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British agents who are investigating the seal fisheries question. They are at present on board of the steamer Danube, and have been visiting the Commander Islands, which are in Russian waters, west of Behring Sea. They obtained from the Russian authorities permission to visit these islands, in order to study the movements of the sealand to discover what truth there is in the theory that in seasons when seals are plentiful on St. George's, Paul's and other islands on the eastern side of Behring Sea they are scarce on the Commander versa. This season the seals are pientiful. At the breeding islands there are millions At St. Paul's Island fully 500,000 seals were of them. At St. Paul's Island fully 500,000 scals were in sight. At St. George's Island, however, the number was not so great. It has been found, by fastening tin clips to the tails of the young seals, that they do not remain in the vicinity of their native place, but cross

from side to side of Behring Sea. The Pheasant brings the report that several female seals were killed during the suckling season by the agents, and their stomachs were found to contain nothing except a little seaweed and some pebbles. This is an important point, and one on which the agents have received special instructions. During the peninsula. last conferences at Washington, Secretary Blaine held that the most serious reason for stringent restricthe mother seals, which, during the suckling season. swam fifty miles every day to the feeding grounds, would be taken in great numbers, and the young seals which they left on the shores of the island would perish unless the mother seals were protected. He said that | colled upon any day to assist them in Bulgaria, where Sir Charles Tupper argued against this that, as a Sir Charles Tupper argued against this that, as a matter of fact, the mother seals never left their young in the sucking season, which lasted only twelve days, during which time the mothers took no food at all. Secretary Blaine said this idea was one unheard of in ratural history; but Sir Charles pointed out that the seal, as a hibernating animal, had a store of fat on which it could well subsist for a long time. The report that the stomachs of the mother seals were found empty bears out Sir Charles Tupper's statement.

THE SUICIDE OF THE GAIETY GIRL.

CAUSE OF THE CONTINUED RETICENCE OF THE CORONER-PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S

RELATION TO THE CASE.

London Oct. 5.-Considerable interest is still taker in the inquest on Saturday last on the body of Lydia Miller-or Manton, to use her stage name-a chorus suicide by drinking half a pint of carbolic acid. the inquiry on Saturday, it will be remembered, Lord Charles Montagn, brother of the Duke of Manchester, testified to having been on friendly terms with the woman, and to having been late in keeping an appointent to take luncheon with her on the day of death. Since the inquest mysterious allusions have been made in the newspapers to a certain high per onage, understood to be Prince Albert Victor, eldest on of the Prince of Wales, who also is said to have had personal relations with the dead girl.

As in the case of the death of the Duke of Bedford, who shot himself in a fit of temporary insanity on January 14 last, and whose death for a considerable period afterward was said to have been due to natural ises, attempts have been made by the Coroner, who s the same official who acted in the case of the suicide of the Duke of Bedford, to hush up the real facts in relation to the death of the woman. This anxiety to conceal the facts is said to be on account of the dead actress's noble and royal "protectors." The Coroner to-day still refused access to the depositions taken, and it is openly stated that the members of the Coroner's jury were called upon to sign a blank paper instead of the usual record of the proceedings.

Lydia Miller Rved, when in town, at Burlington Mansions, Cork-st., just off Bond-st. At the inquest the manager of Burlington Mansions testified that at 10 o'clock on the morning of her death Miss Miller ordered luncheon to be served in her dining room at At 4 o'clock she rang for a waiter, whom she gave two letters, one addressed to Lord Charles Montagu and the other to her sister. letter to Lord Charles Montagu, produced at the intay with my sister for a few days."

In an interview with George Lewis, Q. C., who

watched the inquest, that distinguished lawyer says: I know nothing of any attempt to suppress testime No motive for the girl's suicide has transpired, excepting that she was highly strung and subject to fits of depression. She had previously threatened to commit sulcide. There was no suggestion at the inquest that Lord Charles Montagu was not the real person invoiced. The girl's relatives were very angry, and if there had been any one behind Lord Montagn they would have elicited that fact."

"The Star" to-day, commenting upon the affair, says that the truth as to the mystery will never be known, and that it is obvious that another inquest has been hushed up without good cause. Continuing, 'The Star" says in part: "No one suspected Lord the marest acquaintances. There is one young man whose name is closely connected with hers and it is the name of a young mon whose place would an thorize such efforts to hush the matter up for the sake of 'society.' It was at his request or by his command that she left the Galety Theatre, so it was said on her authority at the time. The girl lived in great style; had a large quantity of diamonds and great style; had a large quantity of diamonds and used to drive to the Galety Theatre in the smartest of dog-carts, with a tiger' behind her. When it was found that she wore a diamond bracelet as a mark of princely favor it was quite certain that everything that money could do would be done to prevent publicity at the inquest. Was it because there was a crime to conceal! Or was it because some exalted personage was involved—some person whose fredings could not endure the penalty of exposure!"

"The St. James's Gazette." "The Globe" and other papers denounce the Coroner's secrecy.

TRIAL OF A DYNAMITE PROJECTILE.

FIRED FROM AN ORDINARY GUN-THE ARMOR

Aberdare, a town of South Wales, with an invention known as Snyder's dynamite projectile. The inventor of these dynamite shells is F. H. Snyder, of New-York, who some years ago conducted a series of trials at Sandy Hook and on the Potomac, near Washington. The experiments to-day lasted from noon until 5 p. m. and proved to the satisfaction of the many English and foreign military and naval experts present, in cluding Captain Emory and Major James C. Post, the military attache of the American Legation in London, that dynamite bombs may safely be fired from ordinary guns by the Snyder system. Nine shells, each charged with from ten to thirteen pounds of nitro-gelatine, fired. A six-inch armor plate was indented at 110 yards, and bent at sixty yards. Four-and-a-half-inch plate was bent and indented to the extent of 1 1-2 inches at 250 yards. In each case the explosion scattered timbers many yards. One shell rebounded a distance of seventy yards without exploding, although it was flattened. It was charged with only four pounds of some different explosive, the nature of which Mr. Snyder declined to divulge.

which Mr. Snyder declared to divinge.

Some of the experts present expressed disappointment because the armor was not pencialed. General Fleroff, a Russian officer, declared that the shells used were not more effective than other shells. The Naval attache declared that the shells used were not more effective than other shells. The Naval attache of the Turkish Legation in this city said that he saw no practical advantage in the use of the new projectile, as the effect on the armor, as shown by the jectile, as the effect on the armor, as shown by the jectile, as the effect on the armor, as shown by the trials to-day, was too slight. M. Agonit, the militrials to-day, was too slight. M. Agonit, the militrials to-day was too slight, and a scale to give day's experiments were on too small a scale to give day's experiments were on too small a scale to give day's experiments were on too small a scale to give day's experiments were on too small a scale to give day's experiments were present when the projectifies itself. The attaches of the German, Austrian and petilial Legation who wer; present when the projectifies was neutralized through the explosion occurring simulational they asserted, would allow the projectile time shell, they asserted, would allow the projectile time shell, they asserted themselves as below well sails and attaches expressed themselves as below well sails lary attaches expressed themselves as below well sails and with the tests, and acknowledged that the promises of the inventor had been fulfilled—that it was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a projectile was possible to fire from an ordinary gun a pro

the points of the projectiles. In his opinion it was a mistake to employ blunt shells.

Mr. Snyder, the inventor of the system, explained that the conditions during the trials of his invention to-day militared against the using of heavier charges of the explosive.

DR. BRIGGS ON TRIAL NOW

THE PRESBYTERY EXCITED.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS NEAR THE PRUTH. Buda-Pesth, Oct. 5 .- "The Pester-Lloyd" to-day Russian Government is making an enormous concen tration of troops on the banks of the Pruth. According to this story, a large and formerly deserted tract of land near the Pruth is now swarming with Russian soldiers, for whose accommodation capacious huts have

Any information relative to Russia published by the "Pester-Lloyd " must be accepted with reservation. That paper is the principal organ of the Hungarian who, though reconciled with Austria since the adoption of the dualistic system, cannot forget that Russian armies crushed the heroic efforts made by Kossuth in 1840 to establish the independence of Hungary. The statement of the "Pester-Lloyd" about the alleged "enormous concentration" of Muscovite troops on the Pruth line is exaggerated, just as the to Rumania to exchange Bessarabia for the Dobrutcha, where the Czar's soldiers would be in a more favorable on to pounce upon Eulgaria and begin the march on to Constantinople. Russia does not wish, and is Europe, unless provoked by some movement of Austria ngainst Macedonia and the harbor of Salonica. But Russia may have considered it opportune to make some military preparations, though not upon an "enormous" scale, in view of the agitation now prevailing in the Balkan

It was rumored that Bulgaria would proclaim her independence and crown Prince Ferdinand King on September 10, by way of reprisal against the Sultan, who had obstinately refused to grant the independence firman to M.Grecoff, a Minister of Prince Ferdinand, sent for that purpose to Constantinople. The Czar, who is the protector of the orthodox people, may be the Prime Minister, stambouloff, has lately ordered the police to search the house, at Sofia, of the Architext of hunting for documents relative to a political This was an insult to the orthodox ceded, to establish a kind of National church. Servia it is feared that ex-King Milan will try to return, new that he has nearly spent the 1,000,000 francs given him on condition that he should stay abroad. The Russian Government could hardly remain inlifferent to the re-appearance in Servia of the protege of Austria, especially when a petition signed by 120,000 of Anstria, especially when a petition signer by 150.00 names is about to be presented to the Skuptehlina, or Servian Chamber, asking for the withdrawal of the decree of exile against ex-Queen Natalie. Moreover, the Radical party, which forms the majority in Servia, held recently at Zaitchar a congress to celebrate a National anniversary, and renewed in its resolutions the expressions of the devotion of the country to Russia.

LONDON "DOCKERS" AGAIN MAKING TROUBLE. London, Oct. 5 .- There is great excitement about Wapping, one of the great shipping districts of this city, on account of further trouble among the dock laborers. The Carmen's, Sailors', Firemen's and Balblock the Carron and Hermitage wharves, owing to the employment of men at weekly wages, when, under the docks last night were attacked by union men, who hurled bricks and stones at them. The police rescued

A FIERCE STORM AROUND BERMUDA. Hallfax, N. S., Oct. 5 (Special).-A furious rain-torm raged here all day after three weeks of magnificent weather. A cable dispatch from Bermuda to-night says: "A tremendous rain and wind storm

tremely rough weather. It took the mail steamer Duart Castle seven days to make the run from St. Thomas to Bermuda. The captain reports having encountered the most tempestuous weather, with mountainous seas, that ever occurred in his long experience. The steamer ran short of coal and with difficulty reached port, having to burn her woodwork."

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Andre Senecal, who was Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau until his extensive system of boodling was exposed before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, has returned to this city from Buffalo, where he has been for some time "visiting friends." He says he is not apprehensive of any prosecution on the part of the Government on account of the sums of money he received as a commissioner, as the Government did

Calcutta, Oct. 5.—A letter was received at Simla. on September 15, from Captain Younghusband, the British agent who, it was reported, had been killed by the Russians in the Pamir district. In this letter the

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.-The Czar, the Czarina, the King and Queen of Greece and other members of the imperial family of Russia and the Royal family started for Denmark yesterday on board the

THE KING OF WURTEMBURG DYING. Berlin, Oct. 5.-Dispatches from Siuttgart received here this afternoon announce that the condition of the King of Wurtemburg, who has been ill for some time,

Berne, Oct. 5 .- The Alpine Club is building a but for signal purposes on the peak of Monte Rosa, a altitude of nearly 15,000 feet. The hut has the highest site of any building in the world. The Queen of Italy has subscribed a large sum toward its erection.

BUYING A BUSINESS FOR 42,000,000 MARKS. Beriin, Oct. 5 .- The International Bank has acquired the business of the Handelsgesellschaft. The price paid

TOWN ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

ENCOURAGING GAINS FOR REPUBLICANS IN MANY

Birmingfram, Conn., Oct. 5 (Special).-The town election to-day in this neighborhood resulted in some encouraging figures for the Republicans. In Derby the Republicans have gained over 100 votes, caused by a bolt from the Democratic party. The young Democrats revolted against the rule of a small ring The town went Democratic by a small majority. In Ansonia the Democrats win by a small majority. Sey-meur and Huntington are Republican by increased

majorities. The voting was heavy in all the towns.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 5.—In the town election
to-day there was an exciting contest, there being four tickets in the field. The Democrate allege that the Republican ballots are illegal, as all ballots bore the words "Town Clerk and Registrar." Last night the Democrats found an old decision in which it was held that the words "and ex-officio registrar" had invalidated the ballots. They had their tickets printe omitting the illegal words. The Republicans took legal advice, and decided to vote the ticket as printed. If Republicans are elected the Democrats will contest. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 5.—The Democrats carried most of the town offices to-day, although the old Republican Treasurer, Charles C. Strong, was re-elected by from 200 to 300 majority. The vote was generally

THE VERDICT AGAINST BISHOP ESHER UPHELD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.-The Evangelical Association to-day, in the case of Bishop J. J. Esher, decided that "the trial conference was legally constituted, and it acted in accordance with our book of discipline"; that the evidence justified the finding of guilty and the judgment of suspension of the trial conference. A

EFFORTS TO TABLE THE CHARGES AND TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE FAIL.

DR. R. R. BOOTH ACCUSES DR. E. L, CLARK OF FALSEHOOD-EXCEPTIONS TAKEN TO PRESI-DENT HASTINGS'S ADDRESS - THREE MORE VOTES WOULD HAVE SAVED

> THE UNION PROFESSOR-MIN-ISTERS AND ELDERS ON RECORD.

Professor Charles A. Briggs, whose trial for heresy was ordered by the Presbytery of New-York last spring, sat for an hour and a half yesterday in the lecture-room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, listening to the charges and specifleations prepared by the Committee of Prosecution. The report, which was read rapidly but dintinctly by Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the chairman of the committee, would fill a page and a half of The Tribune if printed entire. After a recital of the work done by the committee during the summer, it is stated that the charges and specifications are based upon what is contained in Dr. Briggs's inaugural address alone. Several reasons are given for this decision.

The two charges made against the professor are (1) that he is teaching doctrines which conflict irreconcilably with and are contrary to the cardinal doctrines taught in the Bible, and the Standards of the Presbyterian Church that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible rule of faith and practice; and (2) that he is teaching a doctrine of the character, state and sanctification of believers after death which irreconcilably conflicts with and is contrary to the Scriptures and the Standards. charges are followed by several specifications, numerous quotations from the address, and page Faith and the Catechisms. The committee closed with the recommendation that in compliance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Book of Discipline, a copy of the charges and specifications should be served at once upon Dr. Briggs, and a citation served upon Dr. Briggs, signed in the name of the Presbytery and the Moderator citing him to appear at an early day to plead to the charges against him.

DR. HASTINGS CALLED TO ORDER.

The recommendation was adopted, but not until a parliamentary battle extending over several hours, in which numerous speeches, brief and lengthy, pointed and pointless, mild and severe, were delivered. President Hastings, of Union Sem inary, was called to order by the moderator for terms used in the opening of his address, and Dr. Booth called God and man to witness that the statement made by a fellow director in the Semi-nary was false. Dr. George Alexander offered a resolution which was intended to lay the whole report on the table, but by a vote by roll-call, this motion was lost. Dr. John Hall also attempted to unions' rules, the work in dispute must be done by the piece. Work on the two wharves is almost at a standstill. Tillett and Mann, the labor agitators, during the early morning addressed meetings of the union laborers, urging them not to attack the non-union men. As the morning passed several bodies of non-union men, accompanied by policemen, entered the wharves, which were strongly picketed by the union men. Some gangs of non-union men who were proceeding to the docks last night were attacked by union men, who

of the ministers are with Dr. Briggs, and the jority of the elders against him. It stood sixty-two to sixty-four against the professor.

So much time was taken up with the Briggs case that the routine business of the Presbytery was not finished, and after an all-day session an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the charges will be formally handed to Dr. Briggs. The question of Revision, which was a burning question a year ago, will also come up.

After the devotional exercises which were led by Dr. G. L. Shearer, the retiring moderator, Dr. D. G. Wylie, of the Scotch Church, placed in nomination the name of Dr. John C. Bliss, the pastor of the Washington Heights Church, Dr. Bliss was elected unanimously, and after some preliminary business the Briggs case was opened.

DR. ALEXANDER TRIES TO TABLE THE REPORT. Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Church, read the following paper before Dr. Birch began his report, and subsequently offered

Whereas, The Presbytery of New-York, at its meetng in May last, on account of unterances contained in an inaugural address delivered January 20, 1891, anpointed a committee to formulate charges against the author of that address, the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., and whereas, since that action was taken, the accused has supplemented these utteranes by respond-

ing to certain categorical questions.

Therefore, resolved, That the Presbytery, without pronouncing on the sufficiency of these later declaraons to cover all the points concerning which the accused has been called in question, and with hearty appreciation of the faithful labors of our committee. leems it expedient to arrest judicial proceedings and hereby discharges the committee from further consider

DR. EIRCH SPEAKS ON THE SUBJECT. Dr. Blrch spoke as follows on the propositions

of Dr. Alexander:

Dr. Birch spoke as follows on the propositions of Dr. Alexander:

I do not hesitate to affirm that neither Dr. Briggs, nor can any friend of Dr. Briggs, afford to permit this paper to pass, for, explain it as you may, it is a virtual condemnation of Dr. Briggs without a trial, and this is simply to contradict and set aside the cardinal bright of Presbyterianism, that no man shall be condemned, even although the condemnation should result in the slightest censure, without a trial.

Now, the charges presented by the prosecution committee convey no personal censure on Dr. Briggs. They are occupied with that inaugural address, and it does not even condemn that. It submits questions for the Presbytery to determine, and their relation to Dr. Briggs hinges entirely on the disposition the Presbytory makes of them. Neither do I bestate to say that I regard this action as an astonishing feat on the part of those who claim to represent the scholarship of the age. Scholarship which, after flourishing its trumpet, is ashames to prove its statements, which, while it sees havoe being made of the historical fibbe, seems to be afraid to call out the pros and cons in the question. Our brethren may feel the excitement which attends a judicial investigation, yet we simply deserve, if we are not able to carry on a judicial investigation without loging our character as ministerial brethren and Christian gentlemen, to demit the ministry. Our brethren may feel that it is demanding too much to ask the great scholarship which they represent to waste its time with what they style down bigotry, prejudice and narrowness. Now, I yield to none in my appreciation of the learning of the circle of which Dr. Briggs is the centre, and of the ministry. Our brethren may feel that it is dependently on the circle of which Dr. Briggs is the centre, and of the ministry. Our brethren may feel that the dente our bigotry, prejudice and narrowness. Now, I yield to none in my appreciation of the learning of the circle of which Dr. Briggs is the centre, and

DR. THOMPSON'S MEMORY OF THE SWING TRIAL Dr. Alexander denied that he was a caucus nan; he had consulted with only one person. Dr. C. L. Thompson, of the Madison Avenue Church, rose, and after saying that he was the person to whom Dr. Alexander had referred, made an effective speech in favor of the substitute.

ile said in part:

I am not drawing on my imagination nor taking counsel of my fears in this solemn oliticok into the possibilities of our present action. I am only recalling a not-distant chapter of Presbyterian listery. Those of us who went through the Swing trial in Chicago, and who have been conversant with the history of our Church in the Northwest since that time, know full well how disastrous was that trial to the progress and peace of our Church. There are sears enough on our Presbyterian body in that region of country, as yet only partly healed. And that was at a time far other than this. The Church was not then in the sensitive than this. The Church was not then in the sensitive and anxious condition into which the current of Church events has carried us now. The effect of that was somewhat local. But now, when God's providence has poised us sensitively on the crest of a great debate—for imppy issue out of which we will need all the quietness of favoring circumstance, as well as all the brooding help of that Holy Book, who enters not casily into scenes of strife—ecclesiastical trial means ecclesiastical theory. And our Church is strong enough in her doctrine to be generous in her liberty. I am not here to defend Professor Briggs, but I do say that since this trial was initiated we understand better what Dr. Briggs really mean by the criticised statements or his address. I to lieve if the answers to the categorical questions and been given before this trial began, it never would have been undertaken. We have more light. Some

declarations and disavowals. And while even those may be not wholly satisfactory, may we not agree that in view of the large liberty which is the boast of our Presbyterianism—that liberty so preclous that it has baptized battlefields with Presbyterian blood; that liberty so preclous that the sainted Van Dyke, shortly before his translation, declared, "If I cannot have orthodoxy and liberty, I chose liberty." And, furthermore, in view of the wide-reaching issues on whose sensative threshold we stand, and which are inextricably connected with our action to day, may we not say; "We hesitate; we want to steady the ark. But God is wondrously moving among us. Let Him guide it home."

After the noon recess, Dr. Alexander withdrew his paper until Dr. Birch had read the report of the committee. Then he presented it again. Dr. Thompson raised the question that the committee was appointed only to prepare the papers in the case, and was not a committee of prosecution. This called forth a vigorous defence of the committee's work by Colonel McCook, a member of the committee.

DR. HALL OFFERS A COMPROMISE. Dr. Field, the Editor of "The Evangelist," wanted the question of Dr. Briggs's orthodoxy

voted upon at once. After several speeches Dr. John Hall read the following paper, which he supplemented with a speech:

supplemented with a speech:

Resolved, That the Presbytery receives the report of the committee, and recognizes the diligence and conscientionsness of the committee.

Resolved, That in view of the disclaimers of distinct errors made by Dr. Briggs subsequent to the publication of the inaugural, the Presbytery relieves the committee from its work, and at the same time expresses its disapproval of the injudicions and miscading language of the inaugural, of the spirit in which some parts of it are presented, and of the suggestion of inferences against the authority of Holy scripture, and enjoin on Dr. Briggs, their brother and to presbyter, that such methods be not pursued by him his place as professor.

Dr. Hall somewhat reluctantly offered this

Dr. Hall somewhat reluctantly offered this esolution as a substitute for Dr. Alexander's motion. Before a vote was taken on it, President Hastings said in part:

Dr. Hastings-I will withdraw the offensive words.

Individual as in this one case.

Dr. Hall rose to remind Dr. Hastings that the firing had not all been on one side, and quoted conversations with business, men, who severely criticised Dr. Briggs's teachings. Dr. E. L. Chrk, of the Church of the Puritans, told how the questions answered by the directors had been prepared and attenward signed by Dr. Briggs to the exand afterward signed by Dr. Briggs to the expressed satisfaction of Dr. Booth.

DR. BOOTH RECORDS A SOLEMN OATH. Dr. Booth jumped to his feet and in an excited

That is not true. I assert before God and man that that statement is not true. I said I would Interpose no further objections I never said I was satisfied. I am disposed to make the charge against Dr. Clark of having aspersed my personal character on the floor of the Presbytery.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED. After further speaking, Dr. Hall's motion was oted down as was also Dr. Alexander's. On the

was as follows:

Ministers: Affirmative—George Alexander, Antonio Arreghi, Anson P. Atterbury, W. Wallace Atterbury, Lewis W. Barney, John C. Hliss, Francis Brown, James Chambers, Edward L. Clark, John H. Edwards, Frank F. Elling, Henry M. Field, Jesse F. Forbes, Herbert Forb, Charles R. Gillett, Henri L. Grandlienard, A. Woodraff Halsey, William R. Harshaw, Thomas S. Hastings, Edward W. Hitchcock, James H. Hondley, Samuel M. Jackson, Joseph R. Kerr, Bartholomew Krusi, Danlel E. Lorenz, William M. Martin, Francis H. Marling, Henry M. MacCracken, Henry T. McEwen, James H. McIlvaine, Duncan J. McMillan, George J. Mingins, D. H. Overton, Charles, H. Parkhurst, Stealy B. Rossiter, Albert G. Ruliffson, Frederick N. Rutan, Joseph A. Saxton, Philip Schaff, James E. Sentz, J. Bulcolm Shaw, Andrew Shiland, Wilton M. Smith, George L. Spining, Charles I. Thompson, Charles H. Tyndall, Henry Van Dyke, Marvin R. Vincent, George S. Webster and Erskine N. White—So.

Ministers: Negative—S. D. Alexander, George W. Birch, Nicholas Bjerring, Robert R. Rooth, Samuel onlt, William T. Carr, Charles J. Collins, Ira S. old, Conrad Doench, Thomas Douglas, Henry B. Illot, Arthur Folsom, John Hall, Spencer L. Hiller, agustus D. L. Jewett, Albert B. King, Joseph J. unpe. Sidney G. Law, Joseph P. Lestrade, John C. owrie, William J. MacDowell, Charles P. Mallery, orace G. Miller, James C. Nightingale, George (xon, Lev) H. Parsons, Edward P. Favson, Wendell ime, Hugh Pritchard, James S. Ramsay, Chacles Solinson, Robert F. Sample, Joseph Sanderson, dolphus F. Schauffler, George L. Shearer, William C.

cobinson. Robert F. Sample, Joseph Sanderson. dolphus F. Schaufflet, George L. Shearer, William C. Stroull, Frederick C. Voegelin, Thomas G. Wall. Ohn T. Wilds, David G. Wylle, A. Walt-44.

Elders: Affernative-William A. Ewing, Central; C. Suroull, Frederick C. Voegelin, Thomas G. Wall. Committee: C. H. Woodbury, Madison Square; H. Boyening, Madison Street; Fred M. Robinson, North: N. M. Chipple, Park; V. N. Wilcox, Phillips; R. T. Easton, Marians; W. A. Wheelock, Washington Heights, S. F. Vilcox, West, George R. Aitkens, West End-12.

Elders: Negative-John C. Tucker, Brick; A. Robinder, Christ: Robert Briggs, Flifth Avenue; Professor, L. H. Rull, First: H. Zincke, First Union; Frederick Blume, Fourth: Francis Rogers, Harlem; Dr. Joseph Goothend, Knox; F. 3 Griffin, Madison Avenue; M. J. E. Fox, Morrisania; Thomas Anderson, New York; M. Onderdenk, Rutgers, Eiverside; H. B. Caithness, ecotch; John Denham, Sea and Land; E. W. Thompon, Seventh: J. L. Birdsall, Spring; W. R. Worrall, Sincteoth Street; John McKennan, West Fifty-first dreet; J. B. Lindsley, Westmiaster, of West Twenty-hird Street; Theodore Mix, Wood-tock-20.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The essential features of the report of the committee of prosecution are given herewith:

To the Presbytery of New-York. The Committee of Prosecution in the case of Dr. Briggs, appointed in empliance with Section 11 of the Pools of Discipline at the meeting of Presbytery in May last, report as

Inasmuch as four of their number were absent in the performance of their duties as commissioners at the session of the General Assembly held at Detroit, and as Dr. Briggs had sailed for Europe, to be absent until autumn, they made . report of progress at the meeting of Presbyte-y in June, indicating their in-tention of presenting the charges and specifications at

the meeting of Presbytery in October.

The committee have decided to mase charges and specifications upon what is contained in Dr. Briggs's augural address alone. (Several reasons for adopt-

It has been decided by your committee that it is neither necessary nor advisable to embrace in the ist of charges all the doctrinal errors contained in the naugural address, and, while its teachings respecting miracles, the original condition of man, the nature of sin, race redemption and Dr. Briggs's scheme of Biblical theology in general, are not in harmony with the Scriptures, and are calculated to weaken confidence in the Word of God, and to encourage presumption on tor in which Tammany Hall was not a conspicuous shared the elemency and long-suffering of God, yet in order that we may avoid an undue extension of the trial, and the confusion of thought that might follow an you all understand Fammany Hall, and Tammany Hall

MR. FASSETT TO THE VOTERS

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE ADDRESSES GREAT MEETINGS IN AUBURN AND SYRACUSE.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN STANDARD-BEAREN

DOING GRAND WORK IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK -AN ELOQUENT ARRAIGNMENT OF TAM-

> MANY AND THE CANAL RING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Syracuse, Oct. 5 .- Jacob Sloat Fassett, the Re-

publican candidate for Governor, made two fine

speeches to-day-one this afternoon at a mass meeting held in Auburn, and a second speech this evening at still another mass meeting held here in John W. Vrooman, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, delivered excellent speeches at Auburn and at Syracuse at the same meetings. Arthur C. Wade, the Republican candidate for Controller, was present at the Syrause meeting and received a hearty welcome What was specially pleasing to the Republican candidates was the large attendance at both meetings, showing the keen interest taken in the pres ent canvass by the Republican voters. The statement was made by veteran Republicans that never, in Presidential campaigns, been such a large attendance at political meeting held in Auburn in Syracuse. It is rarely that any attendance at all can be secured for an afternoon meeting in Auburn, and yet the Opera House was crowded to its doors on this occasion with voters. In Syracuse the evidences of profound popular emotion were still more apparent. The large Alhambra Rink was filled with people, fully

MR. FASSETT'S SPEECH AT AUBURN

was compelled to make a speech at Moravi

5,000 persons being present. Mr. Fassett de

parted from his home in Elmira this morning for

Auburn. At Fallkirk he was met by a committee

of prominent Republicans from Auburn and was

escorted to that city. On the journey Mr. Fassett

Prominent Republicans of Auburn attended the political meeting held in that city. Among the number upon the stage of the Opera House were General William H. Seward, Congressman Payne, ex-Senator William B. Woodin, ex-Mayor Wheeler, County Clerk Wilcox, Judge C. C. Dwight, of the Supreme Court, Senator Hunter, and the Rev. Dr. John Brainard, Congressman Payne was made chairman of the meeting. He eloquently eulogized Mr. Fassett and then presented that gentleman to the audience. Mr. Fassett was received with great enthusiasm and spoke as follows:

General Knapp to'd me that no visitor to Auburn was permitted to continue his speech until he had first re-marked that this was the home of William H. Seward. (Applause.) I knew it was the home of that gallent political chieftain, and that is one reason why I wanted to ome here. I wanted to see the people to whom he so dear, and who were so dear to him, and are so close to his descendants. He lived a great life; he achieved a great fame; he left a great and splendid memory.

There is no American who would like to see the pages of our country's history roted down as was also Dr. Alexander's. On the and yet his name owes its prominence and his works own atter motion the toll was called, and the result their lustre, and the significance of his life owes its gran issues of his day, that there was an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces. There is to-day an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces—the forces that make for good government uopn one side and the forces that make for bad government upon

> TAMMANY NOT UNKNOWN TO HISTORY! Tammany Hall is not altogether unknown to history. You do not have to accept my statements in regard to Tammany Hall. She has written her pame over every disgraceful page in the history of New-York City. She is not altogether unknown in State politics. There is many an known in National politics, and were it not not being severe upon the affections of my Democratic friends here to-day I might adduce here witness after witness from the Democratic side of the house as to the iniquities of Tammany Hall. It is not necessary for me to go into contained in their columns as to what kind of government New-York City has had the past two years from Tammany Hall. The question I want to leave with you is: Do you wan New-York City applied to the State of New-York at lorgeDo you desire that your farms, your village homes, and
> your city homes shall be taxed in accordance with Tammany Hall valuations and Tammany Hall methods?
>
> Are you quite satisfied, my Democratic friends,
> to have Tammany Hall methods applied to the
> counsels of your party? Are you quite satisfied to
> fail of recognition in the counsels of your own party
> unless the stamp of the Sachems of Tammany Hall
> is placed conspicuously upon your forchead?
> If you are not, then the Republican invitation is broad
> enough and the Republican platform is strong enough and enough and the Republican platform is strong enough and generous enough to hold you all in this contest against

the powers now dominant in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall is an un-American institution. The
American idea is that all powers of government derive their just sanction from the consent of the governed, and that the great paramount source of governmental powers is with the sixty-two millions of Americans, and in this State with six millions, and each man is equal to every other man in his dignity as a citizen and in his rights as such. The Old World's theory was that all power centred by Divine right under the crown of the Kins, and from that centre-point power and privileges diffused themselves downward with more or less partiality and inequality until it reached the lowest slave and serf under the Government. it reached the lowest slave and serf under the Government. Tammany Hall's notion is the Old World's notion that power is centred under the feathered crown of the chief sachem. From that point it finds its way to the Executive Committee, a close corporation, under the dictates of Tweed. Sweeny and Cornelly; then into the hands of Stokes, Croker and Scannell, whose history shall be nomeless here; and from the Executive Committee to the General Committee, and from that committee to its favorites, who bend the knee to that dominant power. The organization of Tammany Hall exists exclusively for partisan interests and personal pecuniary benefits. Tammany Hall is held together by the power and for the nurposes of public plunder. (Appianse.) for the purposes of public plunder. (Applause.)

That is a severe arraignment, but we are justified by all

its history. Tell me any philianthropic enterprise that ever received its origin in Tanmany Itali. Tell me any great impulse making for the elevation of the race that proceeded from the precincts of Tammany Itali. Tell ms, on the other hand, of any rebbery or jebbery existing in and the confusion of thought that might follow an attempt to compass all the errors contained in said address, we have deemed it best to confine attention to a few departures from the exactings of the scriptures which are fundamental to the entire discussion.

Furthermore, your committee is not unmindful of is there for all there is in it. Tanuary Hall has been address, we have deemed it best to confine aftention to a few departures from the teachings of the scriptures which are fundamental to the entire discussion.

Furthermore, your committee is not unmindful of the fact that the erroneous and ill-advised utterances of Dr. Briggs in the imagural address have serionisly disturbed the peace of the Church and led to a situation full of difficulty and complication, and have produced such widespread uneasiness and agritation throughout the Church as to cause sixty-three Presby teries to overture the General Assembly with reference to the same, yet for the reasons above given we have determined not to include this grave offence against the peace of the Church in the list of formal charges.

The committee present the following charges and specifications, which, in compliance with the provisions of Section 10 of the Book of Discipline, it becomes their duty to prosecute in the name and by the authority of the Presbyterian Church in the Enited States of America.

The Presbyterian Church in the United Charge 1.—The Presbyterian Church in the United Charge 1.—The Presbyterian Church in the United Charge 1.—The Presbyterian Church in the United Charge 2.

The committee is not unmindful of the transmast Hall has been struggling for years to be recognized as the only Demotracy in the North—and this year at Saratoga behave organization in New-York City—that great strong-rate organization in New-York City—that tests for the interests of mankind against the forces of bad government, asks you to continue to increase and enlarge and expand its control; asks you all to help them chain the tiger in its proper den. (Applause.) You can do it. You people here can do it. This audience, if earnest to-day, can turn the doubtful scale as between the prepond-rance of the two parties in the State of New-York. Individual opinion is all right, individual conviction is all right. There is not a patriotic citizen in all this great State who does not hope and pray for good. viction is all right. There is not a patriotic citizen in all this great State who does not hope and pray for good government. But individual opinion, so long as it refrains from action, is only a beautiful thing. It is an abstract, it is insert. It is simply potential—not dynamic. It is like when the raindrops are suspended between the sun and the parched earth. They are beautiful, translucent globules, perfect in every proportion, and in their completeness splendid and admirable; a noble mist upon which the sunlight of truth may write in chromatic aplendor rainbow hues gorgeous to look at, but only potentially useful. It is only when the globules fall to the earth in obedience to the divine law of gravitation and tirrected in narrow channels that they become dynamic forces for usefulness. It is only then that they turn the wheels and lift the burden and bear the commerce of the great field.